

ENGLISH BRAILLE: AMERICAN
EDITION -- 1959

Changes to the 1972 Revision
Adopted July 1987

HV1669
J6
1987

English Braille

American Edition—1959

Changes to the 1972 Revision
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10. Italics:

Single italic sign ⠠⠨

Double italic sign ⠠⠠⠨

a. The italic sign is placed before an abbreviation, word, apostrophized word, hyphenated compound word, or number, to indicate that it is italicized. The italic sign is not to be repeated after the hyphen or the apostrophe. In a divided word, or number, the italic sign should not be repeated at the beginning of the next line. Ex:

a priori ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

e.g. ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

President ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

l'orange ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

o'clock ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

blue-eyed ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

out-of-the-way ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

1914-1918 ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

dis- ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ 123,- ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

graced ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ 453,278 ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Refer to: Time; The Reader's Digest; or The New York Times.

Time The Reader's Digest The New York Times

The Waldorf, The Plaza, and The Americana are famous New York hotels.

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*Note: The rule regarding "series of names" has been dropped.

12. Letter Sign:  The letter sign is placed before a letter or letters to distinguish between the letter meaning and a number, a word, a whole-word contraction, or a short-form word.

a. The letter sign is required when:


(1) Any letter immediately follows a number or is joined to it by a hyphen. Ex:

4-H Club  22B 

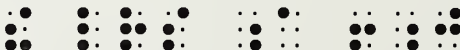
Ex. 2-t and 3-R 

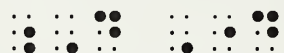

3ème (troisième) 

(2) A letter which means a letter stands alone and is not followed by a period indicating an abbreviation. A letter which means a letter should be preceded only by a letter sign, and all italics, parentheses or quotation marks should be omitted, even though they are used in print. (However, see Sec. 12.b.(5).) Ex:


A, e, i, o, and u are vowels. 

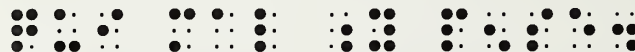


the letters "a" to "i" 

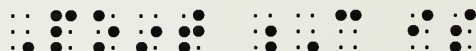
D Day  Mrs. X 

(3) A combination of letters standing alone could be confused with a short-form word, or when a word composed of a single letter in an Anglicized phrase could be confused with a whole-word contraction. Ex:


Honi soit qui mal y pense. 



Ab, The Caveman 

Point C is on the line AB. 



Al (boy's name at beginning of sentence) 

(4) A single letter which means a letter is followed by an apostrophe "s", or is joined by a hyphen to a word or number which follows it. Each letter should be preceded by a letter sign when letters of the alphabet are joined by a hyphen or a dash. Ex:

b-1 t-square

the letters a-j

Mind your p's and q's.

He received 3 C's.

b. The letter sign is not required before a single capitalized or uncapitalized letter when:

(1) The letter is an initial or an abbreviation followed by a period. Ex:

Dr. J. F. Pilgrim, M.D.

(2) The letter is followed by the number sign. Ex:

Print page a23

(3) A number is followed by a contraction. Ex:

1st to 4th

(4) The letter is preceded and/or followed by the apostrophe, indicating omission of letters. Ex:

Did 'e 'n' Ma get t' it?

42. c. Use any alternative one-cell contraction in preference to "ea" and the double-letter signs.
Ex:

<u>ar</u>	as in	ne <u>ar</u>	hea <u>t</u>	bea <u>r</u>
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<u>ble</u>	as in	bub <u>ble</u>	dab <u>ble</u>
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(except where it would break the "eau" trigraph, as in: tableau, Fontainebleau, etc.)

<u>ch</u>	as in	sac <u>ch</u> / <u>ar</u> / <u>ine</u>	ba <u>cch</u> anal
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<u>ed</u>	as in	pe <u>ddle</u>	we <u>dding</u>
-----------	-------	----------------	-----------------

<u>of</u>	as in	o <u>ffice</u>	pro <u>ffer</u>
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<u>for</u>	as in	eff <u>ort</u>	aff <u>ord</u>
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Note after Section 42.c.: * Primarily a clarification of when to retain the "ea" contraction in a trigraph.

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[illegible]

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